

### **Amendments to the Specification**

**Please add the following new paragraph after the title and before the first paragraph on page 1 as follows:**

This application is a U.S. National Phase application of PCT International Application PCT/JP2005/000630

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The EDLCs of the present embodiment and the conventional EDLCs are also subjected to CV measurement to examine the reaction potential of the collecting electrodes containing the  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  alloy layer of the present embodiment. The results are shown in Fig. 3. The reference electrode is an Ag/Ag<sup>+</sup> electrode and the counter electrode is Pt. As the working electrodes, a collecting electrode containing the  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  alloy layer, an aluminum electrode having ~~an aluminum electrode and~~ carbon particles fixed thereon, and an aluminum electrode are used for comparison. The results show that the collecting electrode containing the  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  alloy layer has a more noble reaction potential than the aluminum electrode having ~~an aluminum electrode and~~ carbon particles fixed thereon and the other aluminum electrode. In other words, the use of the electrodes containing the  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  alloy layer as the collectors can make the potential window larger than in the conventional electrodes. This seems to indicate that an EDLC can have a high withstand voltage by using the collecting electrodes containing the  $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$  alloy layer.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Fig. 9 is a withstand voltage characteristic of the anode of the EDLC of the present embodiment. Here, the potential at a current value of 0.01 mA is defined as the withstand voltage of the anode. As electrolytic solution 16, ~~TEAFB4~~ TEABF4 is used.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The EDLC shown in Fig. 12B is manufactured by vacuum-impregnating conventional element 32 with an electrolytic solution consisting, for example, of ~~TEAFB4~~ TEABF4 in PC solution; inserting it into processed case 31 having aluminum fluoride layer 31a shown in Fig. 11B; and sealing it with sealing rubber 33. This EDLC is referred to as Structure 1.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Pressure control valve 47 is inserted in such a manner that inlet 46 for injecting the electrolytic solution is sealed after the injection. Although it is not illustrated, an electrolytic solution consisting, for example, of ~~TEAFB4~~ TEABF4 in PC solution is used as the electrolytic solution.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Fig. 16 is a sectional view showing a method for producing a case used in an EDLC of the present embodiment. As shown in Fig. 16, aluminum case 48 is filled with fluorine-containing solution 49. Fluorine-containing solution 49 used in the present embodiment consists of ~~TEAFB4~~ TEABF4 in PC solution. Fluorine-containing solution 49 has counter electrode 50 inside, which is preferably made of an electrochemically stable metal such as platinum. DC power source 51 is provided to apply a current between case 48 and counter electrode 50, and it is preferable that case 48 and counter electrode 50 have a potential difference of 3 to 5V.